

*Krantivir*  
*Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma*  
*Memorial Plaque*  
*Ceremony*



*Souvenir*



HINDU SWATANTRYAVIR SMRUTI SANSTHANAM





Pandit Shyamaji  
Krishnavarma's  
Former Residence

60, Muswell Hill,  
Highgate,  
London

Pandit Shyamaji  
Krishnavarma's  
India House

65, Cromwell Avenue,  
Highgate,  
London





# Editorial

I have a great pleasure in publishing this Souvenir on the auspicious and special occasion of unveiling the memorial plaque for Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, great Sanskrit Scholar, Indian Patriot revolutionary and philanthropist, at 60 Muswell Hill Road, Highgate, London, NW10 3FR, formerly known as 9 Queenswood Avenue. This event signifies with Pandit Shyamaji's 75<sup>th</sup> death anniversary, 105<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the purchase of this excellent property destined to be become the place of pilgrimage for Indian patriots and first anniversary of sending the urns of Pandit Shyamaji and his wife after seventy four years after his death and fifty six years after Indian Independence.

Pandit Shyamaji bought this property for £880 from Mr William Piercy on 20<sup>TH</sup> June 1900 and turned his residential property into a centre for political propaganda against the despotic rule of British Government in India and waging a war to free his motherland from the clutches of foreign Rule. Shyamaji's vision for freedom was not just limited to India only but it was also for the all suppressed and oppressed countries in the world. Soon his house became the international centre for freedom as many prominent political leaders of India, Ireland, Russia, even Britain and others from different countries frequently visited this house to attend the meetings.

It was my keen desire and ambition to erect the memorial plaque for Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma to revive his memory at his former residence of historical significance. This property was not only a residence of Pandit Shyamaji but also an office of Indian Home Rule Society and publishing house of a volcanic magazine of Indian Freedom Movement called "The Indian Sociologist".

I am very fortunate that the first unexpected meeting between myself, the founder of this organisation, Mr Hemant Padhya, and the present occupiers Mr Colin McIntyre and Mrs Sigrid McIntyre in front of their house while taking photographs bore the fruits of this great event. The kind hearted and very helpful McIntyre couple invited me to view the house from inside and we had a discussion on the history of the house which the couple were both very well aware of. This first meeting turned into a very good friendship. When I expressed my wish later to erect the Memorial Plaque for Pandit Shyamaji at their house, Mr and Mrs McIntyre gladly and willingly agreed to fulfil my wish and gave me the written permission, and offered their full support and help for my plan.



When their son Alex and daughter Stephanie knew they were overwhelmed and overjoyed with the news. I am so grateful to McIntyre family for their tremendous support and help they have provided to me with over the years. I am so proud to say that today's great event would not have been possible at all without the cooperation, support and help of the McIntyre family. This disheartening decision of Blue Plaque Panel did not deter my ambition but made my conviction stronger than ever. I decided to honour Pandit Shyamaji on my own organisation's plaque of distinction. Mr and Mrs McIntyre were so kind to get me the planning permission from Haringey Council. This has made my way clear to fulfil my dream, which destined to be in the year of 75<sup>th</sup> Death Anniversary of Pandit Shyamaji. I have carefully selected the date Shravan Krishnapaksha Chaturtha Dashi/ Amavasya Vikram Samvat 2060 according to Hindu Calendar which coincides with 15<sup>th</sup> August, The Day Of Indian independence fell on the same date in both Calendars in V. S. 2004 or 1947 AD.

Firstly I approached English Heritage and requested them to honour Pandit Shyamaji with their Blue Plaque but the panel decided not to erect the plaque on the ground on their limitations saying they have honoured many Indian freedom fighters and they already have many previous applications of other distinguished Indian personalities on their file to be dealt with.

I had been searching for the appropriate Indian personality in Britain related with the background of Indian freedom struggle for honouring Shyamaji Krishnavarma and my hard work ended in delight when I heard about Dr. Ramiji Ranger, son of a great Indian freedom fighter and martyr Hutatma Sardar Nanak Singh, and Sardani Harbans Kaur, a great ideal of Indian motherhood and a real mother of India.

Hutatma Sardar Nanak Singh had sacrificed his life for not only the freedom of India but also for the united India – Akhand Bharat.

He was mercilessly stoned to death by barbaric Muslims at the time of the partition of India and formation of a new state, Pakistan, established on the grounds of a religion by fanatic Muslims. Nanak Singh was targeted merely for the reason that he was an Indian nationalist and a followers of Sikh religion, which derived from Vedic Dharma (later known as Hindu Dharma), whom these Islamic fanatics call 'Kafirs' along with other religious followers of the world.

He went to protect the Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Parsi and Buddhist students of Swami Dayanand AV College of Arya Samaj, Multan, who were attacked by the fanatic Muslim mob. The brave Nanak Singhji, along with his friends went along to the college to protect the lives of those innocent students.



They bravely fought and consequently made the Muslims retreat from the college. However, Nanak Singhji was unfortunately ambushed by the mob on his way back home and cruelly and inhumanely murdered with the use of large rocks, brutally crushing him to death.

After the brutal murder of her husband, the disheartened, brave lady, Sardarni Harbans Kaur, did not have any alternatives or choice but to leave the land of her family and forefathers and moved to protect her children's lives and honour of her own.

She moved to Gujranwala, near Lahore, where her parents lived, however she was unfortunately forced to move from one place to another, and finally ended up in Patiala where she brought up her eight children and sent five sons to the Indian Army to protect the remainders of her motherland from the evil eyes of expansionist Islamic government. She sent her youngest son, Raminder, to England who has become one of the leading self-made Indian businessmen of Britain. Who could I have found better than Ramiji, the son to a great freedom fighter and martyr and also the son of an ideal Mother of India who raised him and all his brothers as ardent patriots of India.

Shri Raminder Ranger is paying a well deserved tribute to his father, Sardar Nanak Singhji, by publishing a biography on his late father's life, in the near future, which gives the details of the Hindu Holocaust offering an insight into the true history of the atrocities inflicted on Hindus, Sikhs and other co-religionists experienced during the vivisection of India. He is also launching a full feature blockbuster film based on his father's life and work, fully produced and financed by himself and his family. We are grateful to Dr. Rami Ranger for sparing his valuable time out of his busy schedule and accepting our invitation to unveil the plaque with his family.

Today's event is the second successful event resultant of my commitment in reviving the memory of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma. My first successful achievement being last year when I was able to send the Asthis of Pandit Shyamaji and Shrimati Bhanumati Krishnavarma back to India. I was proud to have achieved the goal of sending the Asthis back to India last year through the joint efforts of Myself, Shri Mangal Bhanushali, Shri Kirit Somaiya, Shri Vinod Khanna and Shri Nahrendra Modi. I am so proud to play a vital role along with Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma Foundation, Bharat, in sending the urns from Geneva, Switzerland to Mandavi, the birth-place of Pandit Shyamaji.



However, it is deeply disappointing that my desire to bring the urns to England first remained unfulfilled and the plans to hold a grand function for the event in London and Geneva to give an opportunity to the Indian community living in these places to pay their last respects and a tribute to their hero of the Indian freedom struggle.

I had discussed and agreed the plans with Ville de Geneve, the local authority who were the guardians of the urns and I had also notified the Government of India and Gujarat state well in advance the plans of holding a grand ceremony in London and Geneva. But unfortunately, the government of India and Government of Gujarat state, who got actively involved at the last stage, did not give the slightest bit of consideration to our proposal and decided the whole affair without any consultation or taking any consideration of the feelings of many Indian patriots in Britain and Switzerland. They hurriedly decided to take the asthis direct to India and notified the Swiss authority, Ville de Geneve, without giving them reasonable prior notice of the transferring of the asthis. This resulted in not only a very simple ceremony of the transfer of the asthis at Geneva, but also deprived the Indian community of Geneva and London to pay their last respects to Shyamaji and his wife, Bhanumati. This has prevented the asthis from coming to Britain for a grand welcome on the soil of Shyamaji's karmabhoomi – the land of his mission and work.

Although the strange but miraculous last minute change of decision to accompany the Asthis with the chief minister of Gujarat, Shri Narendra Modi, may have perhaps fulfilled the last and burning desire of Pandit Shyamaji and his wife to see their karmabhoomi, England, not in person, but in spirit, as the urns were brought by Air India cargo to Heathrow Airport, in the late evening on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2003, to be transported to accompany Mr. Modi on the Air India flight to Mumbai on the morning of the 23<sup>rd</sup> August.

The only lucky person in Britain who had a coincidental chance to see the urns and pay them respect was Shrimati Anjanaben Param Kumar and Air India staff who took care of the cargo and arranged the transfer of the flight AI102 to accompany Mr. Modi to India on the morning of 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2003 at 9:30am.

I am proud and happy to declare that I have been able to make it possible to give Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma the well-deserved recognition and honour by erecting a memorial plaque in London at his former residence, through my own efforts and with the help and support of the McIntyre family.

On this great occasion I am delighted to issue the magnificent commemorative silver coin to honour Pandit Shyamaji for his contribution to the Indian Freedom Struggle.



I hope that this first and foremost commemorative coin will become a masterpiece of a Collector's item to pass it on from one generation to another. I am confident that patriotic grandparents and parents alike would be proud to present them to their loved ones as a token of constant reminder of the sacrifice rendered by such a great hero who brought them the fruits of freedom.

There is a lot to be done to revive the memory and make the names of the freedom fighters recognised who carried the freedom movement on while in exile in Britain, Europe and the United States.

I am so happy to inform the public that I have been able to persuade Oxford Centre of Hindu Studies, at Oxford University, and College de France, the Institut d'Etudes Indiennes, to establish the award of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma memorial silver medal to students or scholars for his/her outstanding performance or contribution to the study of Sanskrit, Vedic Religions and cultures.

I am extremely grateful to Shri Manojkumar Patani of Patani Jewellers, Leicester, a paid patron of Hindu Swatantryavir Smruti Sansthanam, for financially supporting this project.

The manufacturing of the medals is underway, and will be awarded to distinguished students or scholars from 2005.

The whole-hearted support from Hindu organisations, Indian governments, businessmen and individuals would help make it possible to preserve the history of the Indian freedom movement in the form of a museum in London, possibly at the former residence of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, as this would be a great tribute from the patriot Indian people living in Britain.

A very few Indian patriots had sacrificed so much and so many years of life, struggled so hard and donated so abundantly and generously, to the cause of the Indian freedom movement as Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma did, in the history of the Indian freedom movement. We must not forget that the highlighted heroes of congress such as, Gandhiji and Jawaharlal had sacrificed and contributed far less Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, the initiator and commander in chief of the Indian freedom movement in London.

*Vande Mataram*

**Hemant Padhya, Founder  
Hindu Swatantryavir Smruti Sansthanam**

Shravan Krishnapaksha  
Chaturthadashi/Amavasya  
Vikram Samvat 2060  
Sunday, 15th August 2004



# **PANDIT SHYAMAJI**

# **KRISHNAVARMA**

## **THE GREATEST REVOLUTIONARY**

## **FREEDOM FIGHTER OF BHARAT**

### **(INDIA)**

**BY: MR HEMANT PADHYA**

Pandit Shyamaji was the greatest Revolutionary Freedom Fighter of Bharat (India) in the history of freedom movement of 19<sup>th</sup> century. If the true and precise history of Indian Freedom Struggle was written and taught to the people of India after independence, the name of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma would not have been more familiar to the general public of India then Gandhiji or Jawaharlal Nehru even after seventy-five years of his death. Pandit Shyamaji's name must be on the front page of the chapters of Indian Freedom Struggle in 19<sup>th</sup> century as Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma initiated the movement in London in 1905, twenty years before Gandhiji entered into the politics of Indian independence. He advocated the principle of Passive Resistance (APRATYKSHA PRATIRODH) & Disassociation Movement (ASAHAYOG AANDOLAN) in his newspaper 15 years before Gandhiji put it into practice calling the movement Asahakar Andolan. Although Pandit Shyamaji preached non-violence movement for the Indian Independence well before Gandhiji, he never ruled out the use of arms and violence if required to free his Motherland from British occupation.

Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma was a jewel of the crown of Bharat. He was a great patriot, philanthropist and political propagandist of Bharat -India. He will be remembered in the history of the freedom movement of Bharat as a great revolutionary journalist, writer and a maker of freedom fighters and the most inspiring genius of freedom movement for Indian youths. Fired with a deep patriotic urge and nationalist emotion, Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma launched the freedom movement in England in 1905, two decades before Gandhiji entered into freedom movement of Bharat.



He was not only a great freedom fighter and inspirer but also a great and profound Sanskrit & English scholar. Professor (Sir) Monier Williams held very high respect for Shyamaji. In his testimonial he said, "Assuredly no English or European teacher could possibly be his equal in expounding the grammar of Indian languages according to the principles of native grammarians. I may add that I know no other Pandit who combines a considerable knowledge of Greek and Latin with great Sanskrit attainments." A famous indologist and Sanskrit scholar professor Max Muller also spoke very highly of Shyamaji. Pandit Shyamaji sacrificed his whole life and earnings for the freedom of his motherland from the foreign rule of British Imperialism. He was a brave and committed comrade who made his headquarter right in the heart of British Empire, their capital, London, to fight against British Rule in India. He was one of the foremost leaders of New Nationalist Movement during the most critical years of awakening Indian mass. He carried out rigorous propaganda in Europe for the cause of Freedom Movement of Bharat. Pandit Shyamaji was the first and foremost Indian political leader to demand complete independence from British despotism and to use the term Swaraj (SELF RULE), which was later adopted by Dadabhai Naoroji and his colleagues in Indian National Congress.

Shyamaji was born in a historic year of 1857 when the first war of Indian Independence was fought against British Imperialism, where thousands of freedom fighters sacrificed their life to liberate their Motherland from foreign rule. Shyamaji was borne on 30th October 1857 in Mandavi of Kutchh province, according to the official register in Geneva, although 4<sup>th</sup> October 1857 has been declared in many publications without any official documentation. His Father, Karasan Bhanushali, known by nickname " Bhulo Bhanushali" was economically poor. He worked as a labourer for cotton Press Company exporting cotton abroad. His mother, Gomatibai was very brave and pious lady. Unfortunately, she died when Shyamaji was just eleven years old and her mother took over the responsibility to raise him. Shyamaji was very intelligent from his childhood. He completed his primary and secondary education in Mandavi and Bhuj in Kutchh Province. He came to Mumbai for further education and joined Wilsor High School. He had a great love for Sanskrit from his childhood. He acquired his preliminary lessons in Sanskrit language from Shri B B Pandya in Mandavi. He acquired further knowledge of Sanskrit language in great depth from Shashtri Vishvanath of Mumbai & mastered the language.

Shyamaji got married to Bhanumati, a daughter of a wealthy businessman Seth Shri Chahbildas Lallubhai of Bhatia community and sister of his school friend Ramdas, in 1875.



In 1876, He came in touch with Swami Dayanand Saraswati, an exponent of Vedas, radical reformer, and staunch nationalist and founder of Arya Samaj. He became his disciple. Swamiji was very impressed with Shyamaji knowledge of Sanskrit and religious literatures. He guided and inspired Shyamaji to conduct lectures on Vedic Philosophy and Religion. In 1877, Shyamaji toured all over Bharat propagating the philosophy of Vedas. This tour secured him a great public recognition all over Bharat and many prominent scholars admired him for his knowledge and speeches. He was the first non-Brahmin, who was conferred the prestigious title of Pandit by the Pandits of Kashi in 1877. Professor Monier Williams, learned Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, attended the lecture of Pandit Shyamaji in Mumbai in 1876. He was so impressed with Shyamaji's deep knowledge, mastery and his oratory excellence over Sanskrit Language and literatures. He saw a great potential in this young man and offered Shyamaji a job as his assistant in first instance. Shyamaji arrived in England in 1879 on invitation of professor Monier Williams of Oxford University. He joined professor William as his assistant. Shyamaji and also joined Balliol College on 25th April 1879 with the recommendation of professor Williams. He passed his B A in 1883. He was invited to read papers on "the origin of writing in India" by the secretary of Royal Asiatic Society. Pandit Shyamaji's speech was very well received there and he was elected as a non-resident member of the society. In 1881 he was sent by the secretary of state for India to represent the learning of his country at Berlin Congress of Orientalists. There he not only read his own paper on the subject of "Sanskrit as a living language of India", but also he read the patriotic Sanskrit poem sent by RamDas Sena, a learned ZAMINDAR of Behrampur, and translated it into English for audience. This patriotic poem might have created the spark of patriotism in Shyamaji. In 1882, Shyamaji was elected as honorary member of "Empire Club". Here in England, he enacted from success to success. He came across many thinkers, Philosophers and scholars and they all admired this genius young man from India. Indologist Max Muller and vice chancellor of Oxford University, Dr B Jowett thought very highly of Shyamaji. He returned to India in the end of 1883 and came back with his wife Bhanumati.

In 1885 he returned to India and enrolled himself as advocate of Mumbai High Court on 19th January 1885 and started his practice. Then he was appointed as Diwan (chief minister) of Ratlam State by the king of the state. He resigned his high post in May 1888 due to ill health. The king granted him a lump sum of RS 32052 as signal mark of his high regards for his service. Then he stayed in Mumbai for a while. He settled in Ajmer, headquarter of his Guru Swami Dayanand Saraswati, and started his practice at British Court, Ajmer.



*Leading personalities to achieve the goal of sending urns of  
Pandit Shyamaji & Smt. Bhanumati Krishnavarma to  
India*



**Shri Hemant Padhya**  
Founder of H. S. S. Sansthanam  
Overseas co-ordinator of S.K.V. Foundation



**Shri Mangal Bhanushali**  
Trustee of S.K.V. Foundation



**Shri Kirit Somaiya M.P**  
Trustee of S.K.V.  
Foundation



**Shri Nahrendra Modi**  
Chief Minister of  
Gujarat



**Mr. Maurice Hess**  
Acting executor of  
Bhanumati Krishnavarma's  
Will



**Ms. Marie-Francoise  
Lucker-Babel**  
Legal Advisor to Ville de  
Geneve



**Mr. Manuel Tornare**  
Leader of Council Ville de  
Geneve



# *Photographs of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma's Residences*



**Birth Place, Limada Falia, Mandavi  
(India)**



**46, St John's Street, Oxford (U.K)**



**13, King's Bench Walk, Temple Inn,  
London (U.K)**



**9, Queenswood Ave, Highgate,  
London. (a.k.a. 60, Muswell Hill)**



**10, Avenue Ingres, Passy, Paris  
(France)**



**1, Rue Des Vollandes, Geneva  
(Switzerland)**





# Memorials in the name of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma



- 1.) Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma's Birthplace
- 2.) A memorial for Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, Ghatkopar, Mumbai
- 3, 4, & 5) Shyamaji Krishnavarma Nagar, Kutch
- 6.) Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma memorial, Mandavi
- 7.) Memorial plaque at Sorbonne University, Paris

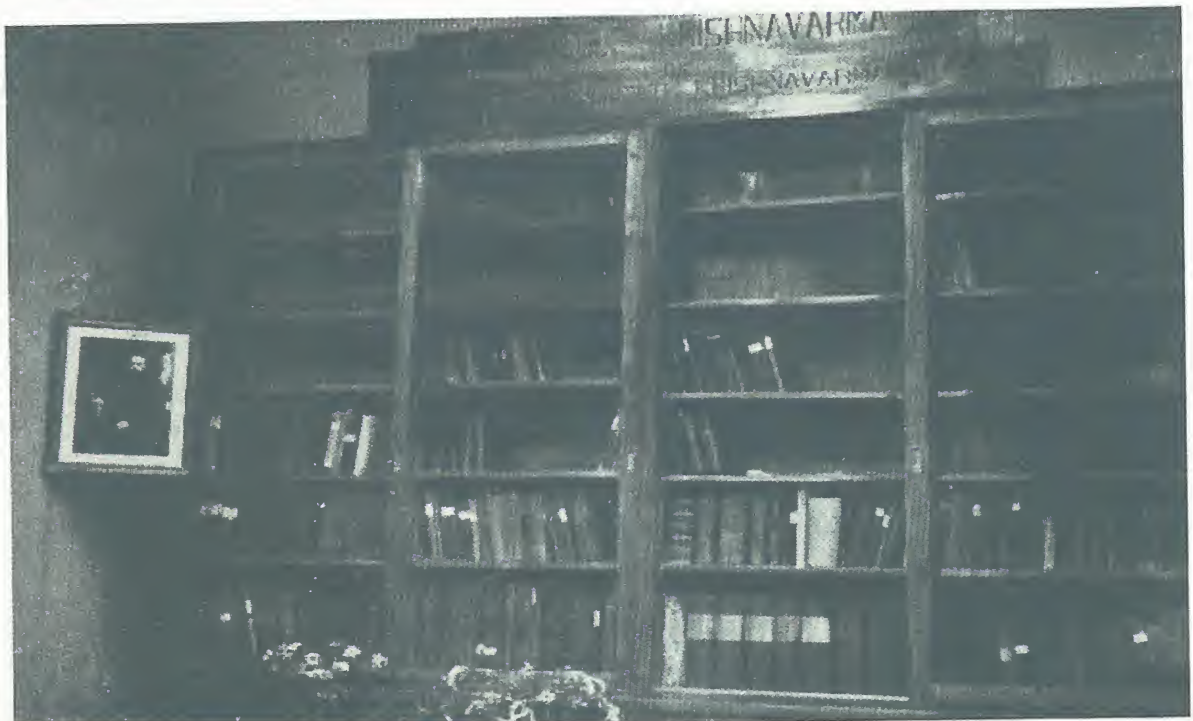




# *Pandit Shyamaji & Shrimati Bhanumati Krishnavarma*



**Urns of  
Pandit Shyamaji &  
Shrimati Bhanumati  
Krishnavarma**



**Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma Library at Sorbonne University, Paris  
—Institute of Indian Civilisation**



Here he earned the bigger income than Ratlam. He made industrial investment in three cotton presses and secured a permanent income which made him independent of any services for remainder of his life. He also served for Maharaja of Udaipur as member of his council from 1893 to 1895. He took position of Diwan of Junagadh State in 1895 and resigned in 1897 due to bitter experience of British agent's interference. This incidence shook his faith in British Rule.

During his stay in India Shyamaji was very much impressed with a nationalist leader, Lokmanya Tilak. He whole-heartedly supported Tilak when he said hands off to British Government during the consent of AGE BILL CONTRAVERSITY. Shyamaji initiated very friendly relation with Tilak, which inspired Shyamaji to the Nationalist Movement in next decade. The timid and futile cooperative policy of Congress Party did not appeal Shyamaji. He believed that the petitioning, praying, protesting, cooperating and collaborating policy of Congress Party was undignified, shameful for Indian Nationalism and self-respects of proud and patriotic Indians. Shyamaji saw that undignified method of "political mendicancy" adopted by Congress Party had crossed the limit of patience of educated youth and made them furious.

In 1897, the atrocities inflicted during the plague crisis in Poona on Indians by British Government, stunned and shocked Shyamaji. He then felt full justification for the nationalist stand taken by Nathu brothers and Tilak. On 20th June 1897, Chafekar brothers of Nattu family assassinated the tyrant Commissioner of Plague, Mr Rand and his Lieutenant Ayerst. Shyamaji was well acquainted with Damodar, one of the Nattu Brothers, whom he employed as his bodyguard on recommendation of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, while Shyamaji was Diwan of Junagadh. He has foreseen his future to ending up in jail like Tilak and others if he would carry out his future plan of this movement as the political climate of India became highly suppressive and repressive after the assassination of Mr Rand and Ayerst. Shyamaji rejected his lucrative career to immigrate to England in March 1897, just after the arrest of Damodar, with a view to carry out the fight from abroad. He deliberately intended to launch uncompromising propaganda against autocratic, exploitative and oppressive regime of British Rule and to create support in England and Europe for THE INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA.

Shyamaji left his Motherland with the great determination to work restlessly for the liberation of India from foreign rule. He had only one business in mind to establish a business of training and inspiring the young sons and daughters of India to strive for the liberty of their Motherland.



He decided to dedicate all his money, time, scholarship, literary power and above all his life to serve his Motherland selflessly.

After his arrival in London, He stayed in residential chamber of Inner Temple at 13, Kings Bench Walk, Temple Inn. He utilised his leisure time to study Herbert Spencer's literatures and the thoughts of other prominent writers advocating freedom. He stayed here until 1900 and acquired deep knowledge in the philosophy of Freedom utilising the library of Inner Temple as being a member of this professional organisation. In 1900, he bought a luxurious house at 9 Queenswood Avenue, Highgate (now known as 60 Muswell Hill Road from 3rd March 1921) in 1900. This place became a base for all political leaders of India. Gandhiji, Lenin, Tilak, Lala Lajpatrai, Gokhle etc visited this house to discuss the plan for Indian Independence Movement. Shyamaji disagreed and refused to be associated in any measure with Indian Congress activities, which was largely run by Mr Hume, Mr Waddenburn and company. Shyamaji cultivated personal contacts with many person of advanced views such as rationalists, free thinkers, national & social democrats British Socialists, Irish republicans and above all those who were fighting for liberty in the any corner in the world.

In 1898, when a free press defense committee was formed in order to resist police attack upon liberty of all opinions Shyamaji subscribed generously to its funds. In the same year Pandit Shyamaji met Sardarsinh Rana, his future disciple, associate and friend, who came to London to study law at inner Temple. In 1899, Shyamaji strongly criticised Gandhiji, a lawyer from Natal, for supporting British Government in Boer war, when Boers were fighting for their very existence of their small nation. Shyamaji started giving fiery speeches in the free atmosphere of Hyde Park in London, calling for the supports of progressive and sympathetic Britons in the right cause of India's emancipation. The fire brand speech of Shyamaji set a fire of patriotic feeling in the heart of by passing Indian lady in audience, who would be destined to be come a " Mother of Indian Revolution" in future under the discipleship of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma.

Shyamaji, a follower and disciple of Spencer's philosophy, announced £1000 to establish the lectureship at university of Oxford in memory of Herbert Spencer, a apostle of the freedom of the individuals and principle of a British philosophers, at his funeral service held in Golders Green, on 14/12/1903, as a great tribute and respect to him and his work. He also planned the programme of carrying out Spencerian propaganda for the benefit of his countrymen.



On Herbert Spencer's 1st death anniversary, 8th Dec 1904, Shyamaji announced that Herbert Spencer Indian fellowships of RS 2000 each were awarded to enable Indian graduates to finish education in England. He also announced additional fellowship in memory of the late swami Dayanand Saraswati the founder of Arya Samaj along with further four fellowships in the future.

In 1905, Shyamaji embarked on his great life work for the freedom of his motherland. Shyamaji's new career began as a full-fledged political propagandist and organiser for the alignment of complete independence of India. Shyamaji finally made his debut in Indian politics by publishing first issue of his English monthly "The Indian Sociologist" – an organ of freedom and of political, social and religious reform in January 1905 from his address 9 Queens Wood Avenue, Highgate, now known as 60 Muswell Hill Road, Highgate. This strong, powerful, realistic, ideological monthly served a great purpose in uplifting mass against British rule and created many more intellectual revolutionaries in the India and abroad to fight for the freedom of India.

On the 18th February 1905, Shyamaji inaugurated a new organisation called "The Indian Home Rule Society". The first meeting held at Shyamaji's residence at Highgate and the meeting unanimously decided to found "The Indian Home Rule Society" with the object of:

1) Securing Home Rule for India

2) Carrying on Propaganda in England by all practical means with a view to attain the same.

3) Spreading among the people of India in knowledge of freedom and national unity.

As the racial prejudice barred the way to many boarding houses and hostels to Indian students, he foresaw the necessity of starting a hostel for Indian students. He bought a freehold property at 65, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate and he made an announcement of forthcoming opening of famous India House, a hostel of Indian students with living accommodation for 25 students. India House formally inaugurated on 1st July by Mr. H. M. Hyndman, a leader of social, democratic federation, in presence of many dignitaries, such as Dadabhai Navarozji, Lala Lajpatrai, Madam Cama, Mr. Swinney (from positivist society), Mr. Quelch (the editor of Justice) and Madam Despard (Irish Republican and Suffragette). Declaring "India House" open, Mr H M Hyndman gave a most eloquent and sympathetic speech. He remarked, " As things stands, loyalty to Great Britain means treachery to India.



The institution of this India house means a great step in that direction of Indian growth and Indian emancipation, and some of those who are here this afternoon may live to witness the fruits of its triumphant success." How Prophetic words of a great statesman! The main purpose of Shyamaji Krishnavarma to open this hostel was to create great patriotic revolutionaries by implementing his ideology for the freedom of India. He succeeded in his vision and he produced the greatest revolutionaries such as Madam Bhikhaiji Cama, Sardarsinh Rana, Krantivir Vinayak Savarkar, Virendra Chattopadhyay, and Hardayalji etc.

Shyamaji attended the United Congress of democrats held at Holborn Town Hall on 29th July 1905, as a chief delegate of the India Home Rule Society. Shyamaji scored a tremendous personal success when he rose to move the resolution on India; he received an enthusiastic ovation from the entire conference. The newspapers Reynolds and Daily Chronicle gave remarkable chronicle of his speech. Shyamaji's activities in England remained highly volcanic and inflammatory to British government, the power of his pen shook the British Empire. He was disbarred from inner temple and removed from the book of the society on 30th April 1909 for writing anti-British articles in Indian Sociologist. Most of the British press were anti – Shyamaji and carried out outrageous allegations against him and his newspaper. He defended them boldly. The Times referred to him as the "Notorious Krishnavarma". Many newspapers criticised liberal British people who supported Shyamaji and his view. The British government became highly suspicious of him. As Shyamaji realised his movements were closely watched by British Secret Services he finally decided to shift his headquarters to Paris leaving India House in charge of his disciple Vir Savarker. He left Britain secretly before the British Government tried to arrest him.

He arrived in Paris in early 1907 and continued his work vigorously. The British media still remained highly critical of him and tried to use their influence in French media circle. The British government tried to extradite him from France with no success as Shyamaji established a great friendship with many top French politicians who supported him. Shyamaji's name was dragged into the most sensational trial of Mr. Merlin, an Englishmen, at Bows Court for writing an article in "liberators" published by Shyamaji's friend, Mr. James. Shyamaji restlessly worked in Paris to procure support for Indian Independence from European countries with great success. He agitated for the release of Savarker and acquired great support all over Europe and Russia. Guy Aldred wrote an article in the Daily Herald under the heading of "Savarker the Hindu Patriot whose sentences expire on 24th December 1960".



This created a great support in England too. As the presence of Indian nationalist in Paris would be seriously jeopardised on outbreak of a European war and the visit of King George to Paris, to set a final seal of Entente Cordiale. In 1914, Shyamaji foresaw the fate and shifted his headquarter to Geneva. He continued his struggle for Indian independence, morally and financially, with same enthusiasm but with some restriction as the pledge of political in-action he had given to Swiss government during the entire period of war. He kept in touch with his old friends but he could not support them fully. As he was restricted from all political activities and isolated from his friends, e.g. Ranaji, Madam Cama, and his created revolutionaries, like Savarker, Hardayal, etc. this isolation threw him into the company of Dr. Briess who was president of Pro India Committee in Geneva. Shyamaji was later shocked and heartbroken when he found out that Dr. Briess was a paid secret agent of the British government, as well as the treachery of his old friend. This event left a deep scar in his heart but his support to the cause remained at his heart throughout.

He was always prepared to help for the cause of freedom and injustice. He offered a sum of 10 000 francs to the league of nations for the purpose of endowing a lectureship to be called President Wilson (USA) Lectureship for the discourse on the best means of acquiring and safe guarding national independence consistently with freedom, justice, and the right of asylum accorded to political refugees. It is said that the league rejected his offer due to political pressure from British government. When he made a similar offer to Swiss government, it was also turned down. He declared another lectureship to the president of Press Association of Geneva at the banquet given by Press Association of Geneva where 250 journalists and publicists which included the president of Swiss Federation and the league of nations. Shyamaji's offer was applauded on the spot but it met with the same fate as before. Shyamaji was very much disappointed with such decision and he published all his abortive correspondence in this matter in his new issue of the Sociologist on Dec. 1920, after a lapse of almost 6 years. His last 2 issues of Indian Sociologist were published in August and September 1922, could be taken as his last political will and testament of his work. After several health problems, a great Indian patriot, Shyamaji Krishnavarma, breathed his last in hospital at 11:30pm on CHAITRA KRUSHNAPAKSHA, PRATIPADA, SAMVAT 1986(30th March 1930) leaving his wife Shrimati Bhanumati Krishnavarma with no heir.

British government in India and Britain suppressed the death news of Pandit Shyamaji. Although the best tribute paid to him by a great revolutionary, Sadar Bhagat Singh and his co-revolutionist brothers



in Lahore Jail where they were undergoing a long-term drawn out trial. Maratha, a daily newspaper started by Shri Tilak in Marathi, paid very touching tribute to a great revolutionary.

His wife Bhanumati carried out the good work of Shyamaji even after his death. She donated 10,000 Swiss Francs in memory of Shyamaji to the Geneva University to be used every year for printing and approved thesis on subject of sociological interest. She also donated 10 000 Swiss Francs to the hospital in Geneva for the treatment of poor and needy. She presented the whole of the Sanskrit and Oriental Library of Pandit Shyamaji to the institute De Civilisation Indienne in the Sorbonne. She donated 90,000 francs to established a trust in Sorbonne University for awarding scholarship to a suitable number of selected Indian students for prosecuting higher studies in the university. Even today the memory of Shyamaji and his wife is preserved in Sorbonne University in the form a memorial plaque.

Shyamaji had the undisputed faith of the Indian Nationalists who aspires to nothing less than the sovereign independence (Sampurna Swaraj) of Bharat, the Aryavart of his guru Swami Dayanand's dream, and he cherished it up to the very end of his life. While the moderates of the Congress Party and renegades worshipped at the unholy church of British Imperialism, Shyamaji Krishnavarma declared undying and UN compromising war against the British occupation of his Motherland. He spent the rest of his life in exile to achieve his goal for independence of India. The seed he sowed for the independence struggled, in early 19th century, brought a fruitful result in 1948, when finally India's struggle for Independence was over and it became Independent from British Rule. He did not survive to see the glorious result of all his hard work that bore freedom to Mother India, but his vision for freeing his country from the all embracing strong hold of foreign power and to establish India on the high pedestal of sovereign republic among the free nation of the world, became fulfilled. Shyamaji will always be remembered and be seen as an intellectual role model to not only the people of India, but to the people of the world as a great freedom fighter revolutionist with a pen as the weapon of mass destruction which shook the mighty British Empire.

Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma did not live to witness the independence of Bharat, but his efforts, conviction and confidence of India gaining its freedom from British rule in future was strong and unshakable as he made the prepaid arrangements with the local government of Geneva, Ville de Geneve, and St Georges cemetery to preserve his & his wife's ashes (Asthis) at the cemetery for one hundred years and to send their urns to India whenever it becomes independent during that period.

It is a sad and shameful irony in the history of Indian Independence that the Congress Party who took over the charge from British and ruled the government of independent Bharat for almost fifty years did not bother to pursue the matter of bring the urns (Asthis) of Pandit Shyamaji & his wife for their political gains and grudges as Pandit Shyamaji was not a follower of Congress and Gandhidian ideology and policy.



The other main reason for the neglect might be that they did not want to bring out the great work and sacrifice rendered by other freedom fighters, whom they deliberately brushed under the carpet, to protect their beloved heroes Gandhiji's and Jawaharlal's image they portrayed as being the only two freedom fighter heroes who made the freedom of India possible.

The truth always prevails. The deliberate and cunning attempt of Congress Party over fifty years could not suppress the will of fully committed and devoted few individuals and organisations to keep the lamp of Pandit Shyamaji's memory burning. They worked very hard for many years to fulfil the last wish of Pandit Shyamaji to bring the Urns (Asthis) to Liberated Bharat from Geneva. The joint effort of Shri Mangal Bhanushali, Corporator of Mumbai and Trustee of Krishnavarma foundation, Mandavi, Shri Kirit Somaiya, Member of parliament, Mulund, Mumbai, Hemantkumar Padhya, Researcher and founder/President of Hindu Swatantryavir Smruti Sansthanam, Milton Keynes, United Kingdom, Shri Vinod Khanna, M P, Actor of Bollywood and Minister of External Affairs Government India, Shri Narendra Modi, Chief Minister of Gujarat State and many others made a long due and momentous occasion in the history of Indian Freedom Movement possible when the urns of Pandit Shyamaji and his wife Bhanumati were officially handed over to The Chief Minister Of Gujarat state on 22nd August 2003, by Ville de Geneve and Swiss Government. At last! The last wish of Pandit Shyamaji, A Great Indian Freedom Fighter Revolutionary, is fulfilled when Shri Narendra Modi landed with the Urns at Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Air Port, Sahar, Mumbai on 23rd August 2003, eight days and fifty-five years after Indian Independence. The urns of a great freedom fighter Pandit Shyamaji and his wife were carried in the form of a Viranjali Ratha Yatra from Mumbai to Mandavi, the birth town of Pandit Shyamaji. Shri Lalkrishna Advani, The Deputy Prime Minister of Bharat, paid his respects to Asthis (urns) on 4<sup>th</sup> September 2003 on arrival at Mandavi and announced the project to build a National Memoria and Museum of Pandit Shyamaji and other Freedom Fighter Revolutionaries at the cost of 3.5 Crore Rupees. The urns (Asthis) are now kept in the house, where Pandt Shyamaji was borne, for providing the opportunity to the people of India from all corners of the world to visit and pay their last respects to their unsung Hero.

In this year of 75<sup>th</sup> death anniversary of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, Hindu Swatantryavir Smruti Sansthanam has planned to erect a Memorial Plaque on the house where Pandit shyamaji lived between 1900 to 1907 at 65, Muswell Hill Road, Highgate, London, on 15<sup>TH</sup> August 2004. The proposal of erecting a Memorial Bust of Pandit Shyamaji in India House was submitted to Indian High Commission two years ago which is still waiting for constructive reply. A future project of a splendid Memorial of Pandit Shyamaji in England along with a Memorial Museum in London at Shyamaji's former residence could be the best tribute Patriotic GUJARATI, KUTCHI AND HINDU INDIAN community AS WHOLE could offer to this unsung hero whose contribution to the Indian Freedom struggle was no less than Gandhiji or any other freedom fighters if not more.

**SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA AMAR RAHO! VANDE MATARAM!**



# COMMEMORATIVE COIN OF PANDIT SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA





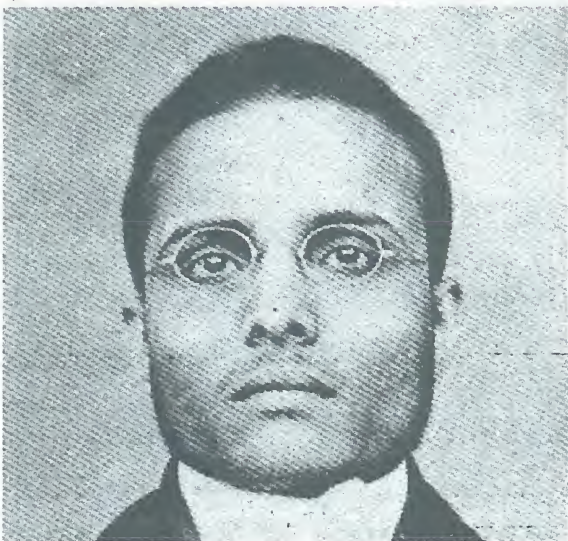
# *Main Disciples of Pandit Shyamaji Krishnavarma*



**Shri Sardar Sinh Rana**



**Madame Bhikhaiji Cama**



**Vir Vinayak Savarkar**



**Shri Madanlal Dhingra**



**Shri Lala Hardayal**



**Shri Virendra  
Chattopadhyay**



*people associated with Shyamaji Krishnavarma*



**Swami Dayanand**  
Political & Spiritual Guru, &  
Founder of Arya Samaj



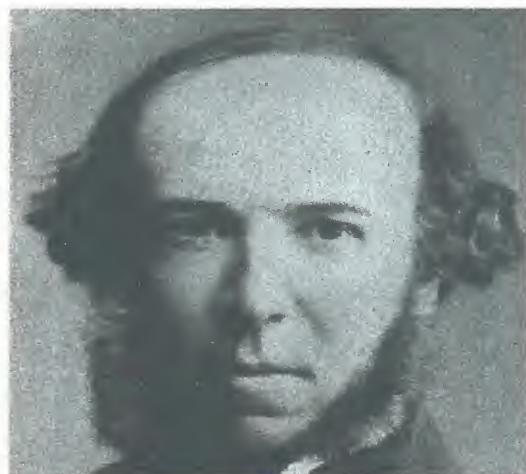
**Lokmanya Tilak**  
Friend & Political Guru



**Monier Williams**  
Mentor & Friend of Shyamaji



**Mr. Henry M Hyndman**  
Friend & Supporter of Indian  
Freedom Movement



**Mr. Herbert Spencer**  
Friend & Political Guru



**Guy Aldred**  
Friend & Supporter of Indian  
Freedom Movement



# HINDU SWATANTRYAVIR SMRUTI SANSTHANAM

1 Cavenham, Two Mile Ash, Milton Keynes, MK8 8 JP, England.

Email: [HinduKrantivir@aol.com](mailto:HinduKrantivir@aol.com)

Website: <http://www.hindukrantivir.cjb.net>

Tel/Fax: +44 (0)1908 561831

**Founder:** Shri HemantKumar G. Padhya

**Patrons:** Shri Manoj Patani

**Honorary Patrons:** Smt. (Dr.) Nawazben Mody (Mumbai)

Shri (Dr.) Harindra Srivatsav

**U.S.A. Coordinators:** Shri Dahyabhai Patel

Shri Manharbhai Patel (Nashville)

Shri (Dr.) P. Kusre





Hemant Padhya (U.K), Nahrendra Modi (Chief Minister, Gujarat) & Mayor of Geneva



Hemant Padhya (U.K), Mangal Bhanushali (India) & Kirit Somaiya (M.P. Mumbai)







**Shri Hemant & Smt. Usha Padhya offering floral tribute to Pandit Shyamaji & Smt. Bhanumati Krishnavarma**



**St. Georges Cemetery, Geneva, Switzerland**



Hindu Swatantryavir Smruti Sansthanam  
1, Cavenham, Two Mile Ash, Milton Keynes MK8 8JP  
Email: [HinduKrantivir@aol.com](mailto:HinduKrantivir@aol.com) Website: [www.hindukrantivir.cjb.net](http://www.hindukrantivir.cjb.net)  
Tel: +44 (0) 1908 561 831